

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

AUSTIN & C. E. FISHER,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 11, 1838.

NO. XVIII, OF VOL. XIX.
(NO. FROM COMMENCEMENT 1838.)

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Tuesday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the expiration of three months.
2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a notice to the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.
Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly printed, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 50 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent from regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Letters addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAUGHTER OF AN ADVENTURE.

The enclosed extract is taken from a paper in the Edinburgh Magazine, entitled an "Adventure in the North West Territory." It is a graphic description of a most thrilling scene:—"After residing nearly a year in one of the most remote parts of the North-West Company, and conducting the fur trade there, I began to look forward to my return to Montreal. I waited with the greatest impatience for the arrival of that vessel which was to terminate banishment and return me to society. I was nearly three thousand miles from any settlements, and my only companions were two young men, clerks in the establishment, whose characters and limited acquisitions rendered them very uninteresting associates. This lake discharged itself by means of a river into another of much greater dimensions, and thick forests covered every part of the neighboring country.

One afternoon, I took my gun, and strolled out in search of game. Though it was now the beginning of spring, the lake was completely frozen over, the cold of the preceding winter having been very intense. I soon fell in with a flock of ducks, but before I got a shot at them, they began to fly towards the middle of the lake; however, I followed them fearlessly over the ice, in the expectation that they would soon alight. The weather was mild, though rather showery. Detached clouds moved rapidly along the face of Heaven in immense masses, and the sun blazed forth in scattered splendor at one moment, and was completely shrouded from me the next. I was so intent on the pursuit of my game, that I happened to be almost unconsciously, my progress being facilitated by a thin layer of snow, which covered the ice and rendered the footing tolerably sure. At last I fired at the ducks, and killed one and wounded another. I immediately picked up the first, but its companion having only been winged, began to leap away before I caught hold of it. I followed, but had not advanced more than twenty yards, when, to my astonishment, I found that the ice was in many places covered with the water to a depth of several inches. I stopped short, full of alarm, and irresolute what to do. It was evident that a thaw had already commenced, and as I knew with what rapidly the ice broke up when once affected by a change of temperature, became aware of the dangers of my situation and almost lost sight of moving from the spot on which I stood. The weather had grown calm and hazy, and the ice very black and lowering. Large flakes of snow began to fall languidly and perpendicularly through the air, and after a little time these were accompanied by a thick shower of sleety rain, which gradually became so dense that I could not discern the shore. I strained my eyes to catch a glimpse of some living object, but a dreary and motionless expanse stretched on every side; and the appalling silence was sometimes interrupted by the feeble cries of the wounded bird. All nature seemed to be fearfully awaiting some terrible event. I listened in fearful surprise to her. I soon distinguished a distant thundering noise, which gradually became stronger, and appeared to approach the spot where I stood. Repeated explosions and hollow murmurs of irregular loudness were succeeded by a tremendous sound like that of rocks bursting under. The ice trembled beneath my feet, and the next moment it was dissipated by a vast chasm, which opened itself within a few yards of me. The water of the lake rushed upwards through the ice with foaming fury, and began to flood the surface all around.

I started backwards, and ran as I conceived, towards the shore; but my progress was soon stopped by one of those weak parts of the ice called air-locks. While walking cautiously along it, my mind grew somewhat composed, and I resolved not to advance any farther, until I had fixed some way of regulating my course, but I found this to be impossible. I vainly endeavored to discern land, and the meaning of the wind among the distant forests indicated that there was any at all near me. Strong and irregular blasts, loaded with snow and hail, swept widely along, involving everything in obscurity, and bewildering my steps with malignant delusions. I sometimes fancied I saw the spot where our post was situated, and even the trees and the houses upon it; but the next moment a gust of wind would whirl away the fantastic shaped fog that had produced the agreeable illusion, and reduce me to pitiable despair. I fired my gun repeatedly, in the hope that the report would bring me to my assistance; however, the shores were acknowledged, by feeble echoes, that the sound had reached them.

The storm increased in violence, and at intervals the sound of the ice breaking up, rolled upon my ears from the distant thunder, and seemed to natter appalling threats. Alarm and fatigue made me dizzy, and I threw down my gun, and rushed forward in the face of the drifting showers, which were now so thick as to affect my respiration. I soon lost all sense of fear, and began to feel a sort of frantic delight in struggling against the careering blasts. I hurried on, sometimes running along the brink of

a circular opening in the ice, and sometimes leaping across frightful chasms—all the while unconscious of having any object in view. The ice every where cracked under my feet, and I knew that death awaited me, whether I fled away or remained on the spot. I felt as one would do, if forced by some persecuting fiend to range over the surface of a black and shivering ocean; and aware, that whenever his tormentor withdrew his restraining power, he would sink down, and be suffocated among the billows that struggled beneath him.

At last night came on, and exhausted by fatigue and mental excitement, I wrapped myself in my cloak, and lay down upon the ice. It was so dark I could not have moved one step, without running the risk of falling into the lake. I almost wished that the drowsiness, produced by intense cold, would begin to affect me; but I did not feel in the slightest degree chilled, and the temperature of the air was in reality above freezing. I had lain only a few minutes when I heard the howl of a wolf. The sound was indescribably delightful to my ear, and I started up with the intention of hastening to the spot from whence it seemed to proceed; but hopeless as my situation then was, my heart shrunk within me when I contemplated the dangers I would encounter in making such an attempt. My courage failed, and I resumed my former position, and listened to the undulations of the waters as they undermined, and beat against the lower part of the ice on which I lay.

About midnight the storm ceased, and most of the clouds gradually forsook the sky, while the rising moon dispelled the darkness that had previously prevailed. However, a thick haze covered the heavens, and rendered her light dim and ghastly, and similar to that shed during an eclipse. A succession of noises had continued with little interruption for several hours, and at last the ice beneath me began to move. I started up, and, on looking around, saw that the whole surface of the lake was in a state of agitation. My eye became dim, and I stretched out my arms to catch hold of some object, and felt as if all created things were passing away.

The hissing, grinding, and crushing, produced by the different masses of ice coming into collision, were tremendous. Large fragments sometimes got wedged together, and impeded the progress of others behind them, which, being pushed forward by others still further back, were forced upon the top of the first, and fantastic shaped pyramids and towers could be distinctly seen rising among the mists of night, and momentarily changing their forms, and finally disappearing themselves with magical rapidity and fearful tumult. At other times, an immense mass of ice would start up into a perpendicular position, and continue standing in the moonshine for a little period, and then vanish like a specter among the abysses of waters beneath it. The pieces of ice, on which I had first taken my position, happened to be very large and thick, but other fragments were soon forced above it, and formed a mound six or seven feet high, on the top of which I stood, contemplating the awful scene about me, and feeling as if I no longer had the least connexion with world, or retained any thing human or earthly in my composition.

The wind, which was pretty strong, drove the ice down the lake very fast. My alarms and anxieties had gradually become less intense, and I was several times overcome by a sort of stupor; during the continuance of which imagination and reality combined their distracting influences. At one time I fancied that the snow still drifted as violently as ever, and that I distinguished through its hazy medium, a band of Indian chiefs walking past me, upon the surface of the lake. Their steps were noiseless, and they went along with a wan and dejected look and downcast eyes, and paid no attention to my exclamations and entreaties for relief. At another I thought I was floating in the middle of the ocean, and that a blinding sun flamed in the cloudless sky, and made the ice which supported me melt so fast, that I heard streams of water pouring from its sides, and felt myself every moment descending towards the surface of the billows. I was usually awakened from such dreams by some noise or violent concussion, but always relapsed into them whenever the cause of disturbance ceased to operate.

The longest and last of these stumblings was broken by a terrible shock, which my ice island received, and which threw me from my seat, and nearly precipitated me into the lake. On regaining my former position, and looking round, I perceived to my joy and astonishment, that I was in a river. The water between me and the shore was still frozen over, and was about thirty yards wide, consequently the fragment on which I stood, could not approach any nearer than this. After a moment of irresolution, I leaped upon the frozen surface, and began to run towards the bank of the river. My feet seemed scarcely to touch the ice, so great was my terror lest it should give way beneath me; but I reached the shore in safety and dropped down completely exhausted by fatigue.

The Smallest Ambition that we ever see displayed is that of some young men whose highest aspiration appears to be that they may be recognized as celebrated in their small circle as accomplished bullies and rowdies. The best black who can turn out a pair of trackers with an unexceptionable polish—the street sweeper who can challenge competition in the mysterious fancy work of brushing round a post, have each a something of which they may reasonably be proud. "Honor and shame," as the poet says—every body remembers the quotation. But the man who willingly foregoes respectability, and turns his back upon opportunities to become a decent and respectable citizen, for the pleasure and amusement of brawling and gutter eccentricities, is just fit for the low scale he occupies. There can be no lower.—N. Y. Sun.

Wise men mingle innocent mirth with their cares, as a help either to forget them or to overcome them. But to be intoxicated for the sake of one's mind, is to cure melancholy by madness.

ASTROLOGY.

A celebrated writer, treating on this subject, said it was remarkable that among the many predictions which have been made by astrologers from time to time, so few of them have been verified. History, however, records many instances where the predictions of astrologers have been fulfilled. In the present age, when such events occur, they are merely considered remarkable coincidences.

The Duke of Athol, uncle of James I. of Scotland, had been assured by a pretender to the occult sciences, that he would live to be a King—and would be crowned publicly in presence of a large assembly of the people. He put faith in this prediction, and to hasten the fulfillment of the prophecy, caused his nephew to be assassinated. But he paid the penalty of his crime—and was led to execution, in one of the public squares of Edinburgh. He was taunted and reviled by the populace—who placed on his head an iron crown, on which was inscribed "The King of Traitors."

The fate of Aechylus, the Greek tragedian, is well known. It has been predicted that he would be killed by the falling of a house. One day, while he was walking in the fields, at a distance from any human habitation, an eagle, which had carried off a tortoise in his talons, but could not disengage the meat from the shell, perceived the bald head of the poet, and probably taking it for a rock, let the tortoise fall upon it from a great height. Aechylus had the worst of it—for his skull was fractured, and he died on the spot.

An Astrologer at the Court of Louis XI. of France, predicted an affecting event, which came to pass. The King sent for the astrologer, having previously ordered his satellites to be prepared at a given signal to seize him and throw him out of the window. The king said to him, on his entrance, "You, who pretend to lift the veil of futurity, can you foretell the exact hour of your own death?" "No, Sir," said the wary Astrologer, with admirable presence of mind, suspecting the design of the tyrant, "I only know that I shall die exactly three days before your Majesty!" The king was thunder-struck at this answer, and refrained from giving the signal. Sir Walter Scott has very ingeniously interwoven this anecdote into the tale of Quentin Durward.

Cardan, a soothsayer, who dealt extensively in horoscopes, was not particularly fortunate in his predictions. In one instance, however, he made use of a very effectual means to guard against any mistake. He predicted the day of his death—and when the time drew near, and his health, much to his mortification, continued unimpaired, he absolutely abstained from food and drink of human kind, and died, as he predicted, that he might not falsify his prediction.

That oracle of mortal and political wisdom, Lord Bacon, in his chapter upon Prophecies, speaking of modern predictions and prophecies, says: "My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised; for they have done much mischief. I see many severe laws made to suppress them. That which hath given them some grace and some credit, consisteth in three things. First that men mark when they hit, but never mark when they miss, as they do generally. The second is that probable conjectures or obscure traditions many times turn themselves out prophecies. The third and last (which is the great one) is, that almost all of them, being infinite in number, have been impostures, and by idle and crafty brains merely contrived and feigned after the event passed."

Rome in the third Century.—All I know is what I witnessed towards the end of the sport. Never before did I behold such a form, nor such feats of strength! He was another Hercules. It was rumored he was from the forests of Germany. If you will believe it, what I scarce can, though I saw it, he fought successively with six of Soana's best men, and one after another, laid them all sprawling. A seventh was then set upon him, he having no time to breathe, or even drink. Many, however, cried out against this. But Romulus, you know, like not to have their fun spoiled, so the seventh was taken off. As every one foresaw, this was too much, by just one, for the hero; but he fought desperately, and it is believed Soana's man got pushed he will never recover from. He was soon, however, on his knees, and then on his back, the sword of his antagonist at his throat, he lying like a gasping fish, at his mercy—who waited the pleasure of the spectators a moment before he struck. Then there was a great shouting all over the theatre in his behalf, besides making the sign to spare him. But just at the moment, as for him ill fortune would have it, some peltroer cried out, with a voice that went all over the theatre, 'The dog is a Christian!' Whereupon like lightning every thumb went up, and down plunged the sword into his neck. So, master, that's what I tell thee every day, there is small virtue in being a Christian. It is every way dangerous. If a thief runs through the streets, the cry is, 'A Christian! a Christian!' If a man is murdered, they who did it accuse some neighboring Christian, and he dies for it. If a Christian fall into the Tiber, men look on him as on a drowning dog. If he slip or fall in a crowd, they will help to trample him to death. If he is sick or poor, none but his own tribe will help him. Even the Jew despises him, and spits upon his gown as he passes. What but the love of contempt and death can make one a Christian, 'tis hard to see. Had that captive been other than a Christian, he would not have fallen as he did.—Letters from Rome.

Blasphemy.—An Irish drummer, whose round and rosy cheeks gave notice that he was now and then indulged a nigger of right good potent, was accosted by the inspecting general. "What makes your face so red, sir?" "Flame your honor," replied Pat. "I always blanches when I speak to a general officer."

MOHAWK AT A LONDON BALL.

"During his stay in London, a grand fancy ball or masquerade was got up with great splendor, and was attended by the nobility and gentry.—Captain Grant, at the instance of Earl Moira, was also present, dressed in the costume of his nation, wearing a mohawk, but pointing one half of his face. His phanias added as proudly in his cap as though the blood of a hundred Persians coursed through his veins, and his tomahawk glittered in his girdle like burnished silver. There was, likewise in the gay and gaudy throng a stately Turkish diplomat of high rank, accompanied by two hounds, whose attention was particularly attracted by his singular and, as he supposed, fantastic attire. The pageant was brilliant as the imagination could desire, but among the whole motley throng of pilgrims and warriors, hermits and shepherds, knights, damsels, and gipsies, there was to the eyes of the Mussulman, no character so picturesque and striking as that of the Mohawk, which, being natural, appeared to be the best made up. He scrutinized the chief very closely, and mistaking his range of color complexion for a painted visage, the Turk took the liberty of attempting to handle his nose. Grant had, of course, watched the workings of his observation, and felt in the humor of a little sport. No sooner, therefore, had Hassan touched his facial point of honor, under the mistaken idea that it was of a better material than the parchment nose of the Strasbourg trumpeter, than the Chieftain made the hall resound with the appalling war-whoop, and at the same instant the tomahawk leaped from his girdle, and flashed around the astonished Mussulman's head as though his good master, the Sultan, in a minute's notice, would be relieved from any further trouble in the matter of taking it off. Such a piercing and frightful cry had never before rung through that salon of fashion, and breaking suddenly, and with startling wildness, upon the ears of the merry throng, its effect was prodigious. The Turk himself trembled with terror; while the female members—the gentle shepherdesses and fortune telling gipsies, Turks, Jews, and gipsies, bear leaders and their bears, Falstuffs, friars, and fortune tellers, Sultans, nurses, and Columbiens, shrieked, screamed, and scudded away as though the Mohawk had broken into the festive hall in a body. The matter, however, was soon explained; and the incident was accounted as happy in the end as it was adversely exacted by the good humored Mohawk.—Store's "Life of Grant."

THE LOAFER—A SOLILOQUY.

"The loaf is well enough, but I can't say I like these books, they are an annoyance to the covering of the head; mine, however, is a shocking bad hat. If one of the stinks which have hung here was before me, well dressed (I can't say as much of myself) I would wear invitation and fall to—I hate ceremony. I feel rather chilly—I will make a philosophical experiment, and see if there is any heat in moonshine; there certainly should be, for she borrows her light from the sun, and it would be a pity if she didn't get a little heat along with it. They say the moon is inhabited, I wonder if any poor, lonely, disconsolate devil there, like me, is looking at this dark colored planet. There is a more just appreciation of merit in the moon, or any other planet than on this one. I have seen a more loofer-looking gentleman than I am, clothes and all, at the bar before now, and our legislative hall are full of them. There is no coming at merit from outside appearance. Now I, for instance, look as ragged as a shell-bark hickory—but I have a soul as big as the market-house. Trouble and love, and whiskey, if it's new, will deprive a man no matter where he graduates; but I am too proud to beg, and a little too lazy to pound stone. There is no chance for the display of genius in any thing Mr. McDane has left for his successors—it is servile imitation he would expect of us. I would try poetry if I could borrow a garret—an attic I should say, to be classic. If it were not for the social qualities of my heart, I would imitate Cincinnatus and go to agriculture, but I'll wait until some of these agrarians are entrusted with the distribution of the subdivisions of the public domain. I wish I had been a State when the surplus was distributed. I should have been rich now, and unembarrassed with poor kin. I cannot account for the bad taste of the musquitos, for if they were to go a little further they would fare better, and up on the rich blood of a well fed gentleman—he would never miss a quart, I have none to spare—thus it is the whole world is picking at me! and the coroner will, in all probability, pay me the last visit. The dread of his oppressively polite attentions will drive me to reformation in spite of my vagrant habits. I will abjure mek, live clean, take physic twice a week, and become a temperance lecturer, and then I shall make as striking a hit as other great geniuses have before me including a converted Jew. There is only one step from the ridiculous to the sublime; converted, inverted subverted."

East Indies.—England is beginning to be uneasy about her East India possessions. Russia has captured the important city of Teheran, in Persia, and it may not be long before the Russian Army may be permitted to march to the confines of that Empire. England, in reference to these gigantic strides of the A storm, has induced Mehemet Ali to settle his differences with Turkey. A rail road will be made from Cairo to the Red Sea, which will be navigated by steamboats to Rabelmandel and across the Indian Ocean, so that with steamers from England to Egypt, the British can throw in troops into India in fifty days.

War and Peace.—The difference between war and peace has been well defined by one of the ancients:—"In the time of peace the men bury their fathers; in the time of war the fathers bury their sons."

AGRICULTURE.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND.

Before we proceed to detail the best modes of improving land, perhaps it will first be proper to state those practices which have been deemed to produce its destruction—in order that farmers may more clearly see the propriety of abandoning them, and of adopting the means to be proposed for its renovation and improvement.

The first cause, or the foundation of all the pestilences which have evidently tended to the impoverishment of our lands, has arisen from a misconception in farmers as to the true business of agriculture.

It should never be forgotten, that it is the office of agriculture, as an art, to improve, instead of to impoverish land. Was this principle duly understood in mind and properly attended to, it would change the face of the country, from a sterile, fruitless, and barren waste, into a cultivated, fertile, and happy land, instead of a barren waste. Are we to improve the work of nature. When they injure it, they are not artists, but barbarous vandals. It is the business of agriculture, as an art, not to impoverish, but to fertilize the soil, and make it more useful than in its natural state. From this we discover that farmers have for two centuries past been pursuing agriculture, not as an art, but a barbarous custom; for it is a fact, that lands in their natural state, are far more valuable, than those which have undergone the habits of agriculture, of which calculations are complete proof.

Unless farmers are fully impressed with the necessity of attending to the principle, that "it is the business of agriculture to improve, instead of to impoverish land," it will be needless to point out any mode of improving land, as they would be disregarded and neglected, as they have heretofore been. It is high time for farmers to resume their position from that decline and degradation which it has so long languished; and to consider and pursue it as an art capable of the highest improvement, and not only worthy of their attention, but of their talents and attainments of our wisest men.

The system of tillage which has generally been pursued under the name of the three-shill system, has also tended greatly to the destruction of our lands. This system is Indian corn, wheat, and clover under it, the great body of the farm remains as manure, and no rest; and the result is, that the phrase "the land is killed and must be burned out," has become common over a great portion of the United States.

It will be granted by every reader, that both Indian corn and wheat are exhausting crops, and that the three-shill system is one of the most destructive to the land. The only question then is, whether this loss will be compensated, by getting the field bare during the third year. From whence is this recompense to come? The ground being loose and open by recent tillage, and unprotected by a strong sward, is exposed to all the injury the teeth and the hoof can inflict. The stock are turned in—all vegetation is cut off, and the ground is "trod to death," by which its pores are closed to all refreshments from the atmosphere, and its naked surface exposed to the heat of a summer's sun, which is able to pierce and scorch from itself. The same land is again put in corn, and undergoes the same system of tillage, by which it is soon destroyed. This three-shill system has only one merit; honesty. In theory it promises to kill our lands; in practice it fulfills its promise.

The neglect of manures. Nothing has more betrayed a want either of industry or of agricultural skill among farmers, than their great neglect of manures. Instead of pursuing the only rational mode for having a flourishing system of agriculture, that of giving to the earth as much or more than they take from it—they have, on the contrary, continued to extract exhausting crops from the earth almost every year, without bestowing upon it hardly one dust of manure in return. Under such a system as this, the richest ground in the world would finally be impoverished and rendered unproductive. Injudicious culture. As much land has been more speedily destroyed by washing, arising from injudicious culture, as perhaps from any other cause whatever. If we cast our eyes over the country, we shall find that all hilly lands that have been any time in cultivation, are sterile, not so much by the crops cultivated thereon, as by the soil itself being removed by washing. This evil has principally arisen from the practice of shallow ploughing. If ever a material reformation takes place in our system of agriculture, it will chiefly be founded on deep and horizontal ploughing.

In North Carolina, it has been found that the effects of shallow ploughing on hilly lands terminate in the destruction of the soil. In the improved districts of Virginia, it is found from experience, that when deep and horizontal ploughing are combined they effectually prevent land from washing, and evil which had heretofore been so much dreaded.

In fine, to effect the improvement of our lands, I would propose, that the system by which they have been reduced to their present state of poverty, be in all points reversed.

They have been reduced principally by shallow ploughing, an ill chosen rotation of crops, and a total neglect of manures. Let them be recruited by deep and horizontal ploughing, a favorable rotation of crops, and all the manure which the most skillful and industrious management will afford.

THE MAIN OBJECTS

Of farming are, or should be, two fold, viz: 1st. The greatest net profit, with reference, however, 2dly, to the improvement, or at least to the preservation of the fertility of the soil. He that wears out his land, by a parsimonious sifting of manure and labor, and clean cropping, with a view to present gain, may be compared to the intemperate man who parts with his last coat, that he find his family, to greatly disproportionate indigence. While good land pays always a liberal reward to labor, poor land often boggles its proprietor. The soil

is often admitted, that our farmers cultivated too much land to cultivate it well; that they expended too much on their expenditures; that they kept too much in good order; and that they rely more upon their own strength, good luck, and the special blessing of Providence, for good crops, than they do upon judicious management—upon the capital and labor employed in the improvement of their grounds. There is no wonder, then, for the guidance of the farmer, than that which teaches—WHAT YOU DO, DO WELL.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Weekly, (Pa.) Messenger.

TRUE HAPPINESS.

The following is the conclusion of an address delivered, some years ago, to the young men connected with Rutgers College, by that talented and truly good man, now no more, the Hon. William Wirt, of Baltimore:

"Gentlemen I am about to take my leave of you, and, perhaps shall never see you more. Indulge me, then, a word at parting, without uttering which, I cannot leave you with a tranquil conscience. I have endeavored to show you the road to worldly eminence. But I should be false to the trust, which I have assumed of communicating with you freely, on the subject of happiness, if I did not tell you, farther, that my humble experience, so far as it has gone, accords with that of all men in all ages, that there is no worldly eminence, nor any other good that this world can bestow, that will not leave you disappointed and unsatisfied. Pope has described our condition, in a single line, with melancholy truth:

"Man never is, but always to be blessed."

"Our happiness is never present, but always in prospect. We are constantly reaching forward to some object ahead of us, which we flatter ourselves will fill

"The craving void now aching in the breast.

Then, hope cheats us on, from point to point, and, as the close of a long life, however successful it may have been, we find that we have been chasing meteors which have dissolved at the touch. We have it is true, passing amusements, temporary gratifications, which satisfy us for a moment. This day, for example is one of them. The society, the love, the applause of our friends is sweet. The admiration of the world is thrilling. But we soon collapse, and the same fearful void returns to haunt us. We strive to forget it by plunging anew into business. We endeavor to fill our minds with new occupations, either serious, or frivolous. We start new meteors, that we may run away from ourselves in the chase. We seize them, and they burst, and in the fearful phantom of desolation, stand again before us. And so it must ever be, until we can find some object that can fill an immortal spirit with its immensity, and satisfy those vast desires with which it is continually burning. Gentlemen, all experience confirms the truth of revelation, in this, that religion is the only pure and overflowing fountain that can quench the thirst of our spirits, and give us ease and contentment, even in this world. Every thing else leaves us feverish, and restless, and fretful, irritated with trifles, harassed with a thousand real imaginary evils; vexed with our disappointments, and mourning like Alexander, soon over our victories. Let us, your eyes, then, to the hills from whence cometh all our help, and may the blessing who fills the heavens and the earth with his immensity, bless you with that peace, which this world can neither give, nor take away."

CONTENT.

Contentment produces in some measure, all those effects which the alchemist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone; and if it does not bring riches, it does the same thing by banishing the desire of them. If it cannot remove the disquietudes arising from a man's mind, body, or fortune, it makes him easy under them.—Addison.

Charity.—It is an old saying, that charity begins at home, but this is no reason it should not go abroad: a man should live with the world as a citizen of the world; he may have a preference for the particular quarter, or region in which he lives, but he should have a generous feeling for the welfare of the whole.—Addison.

THE SLAVE CASE.

New York, Sept. 16.

The slave Tom Hughes was not arrested; he voluntarily gave himself up to his master about ten days since. As we are informed, and we have our information from an undoubted source, the slave went to Mr. Darg's lodgings and saw Mrs. Darg; that he threw himself at her feet and begged that she would protect him. When Mr. Darg returned and saw Hughes, he immediately repaired to, & saw Mr. Jordan, his counsel, to consult him as to what was best to be done. That gentleman had the slave brought before Mr. Lowndes, by whom he was examined, and afterwards committed to the custody of the officer, Peck. Hughes is a mere boy, and it would seem from his story, which has been corroborated by subsequent disclosures by other parties, that he was incited to the commission of the robbery by three coloured abolitionists. He had formed some sort of an acquaintance with these men, and accidentally meeting them the day before the robbery, they asked him if he was not a slave. He replied in the affirmative. They then asked him if his master had much money. He answered yes plenty, and that he had it under his care.

After some further conversation, in the course of which these abolitionists said a good deal about liberty and slavery, he was finally persuaded to steal the money and meet them next day. He did so, and when he again saw these men they took all from him with the exception of \$12 in silver. The rest is known; it has been published in this paper—it came out in the examination of Hopper. When the boy returned to his master his head was shaved, and it would seem it was the intention of the parties who had secreted him to send him to Canada, which would have been effected had it not been for the activity and vigilance of Meritt and Peck. When all hope of bringing this about was abandoned, the boy was allowed to return to his master. It is said that if the above facts had been published at the time, it might have led to consequences of a serious nature. It is owing to the judicious and highly praiseworthy conduct of Mr. Lowndes, as well as the secrecy and tact of the officers Meritt and Peck, that such consequences such a result did not take place.—The Times

OLIVEIRA.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the meeting at Anderson C. H. on the 27th was amply attended; the number was estimated at from two to three thousand persons. The meeting took place half a mile eastward of the Village, where there were suitable arrangements made for the speakers and the accommodation of the people. J. T. Whitefield, Esq. presided. About half past 11 o'clock, Mr. Calhoun commenced his address to the people. He spoke a little more than an hour and a half, in a plain, lucid, and effective speech. We will not attempt to give more than a brief outline of his remarks.

He commenced by remarking that as long as he had been in public life, no question had been agitated involving so many and such important principles as the one they had convened to consider; that in its bearings it went far beyond the mere question of finance or currency; and that it involved the great principle of equality which lay at the bottom of our political institutions, and without which they could not be preserved. He then remarked, that it was impossible to travel over so complex and extensive a subject in the short space allotted to him. But he did not think it necessary to go over the whole ground, as he understood that the principal object in requesting his views and those of their immediate representative was to make up their minds on the points on which they differed. To ascertain this Mr. Calhoun said, it was necessary to enumerate those in which they concurred. In making this enumeration, he commenced with stating, that Gen. Thompson had explicitly admitted, that if brought to the alternative, he would vote for the Sub-treasury in preference to a National Bank, because he believed that to be unconstitutional. Here Gen. Thompson denied that he had said so. Mr. Calhoun, with some emphasis, expressed his surprise, and asserted that he had said so at Pickens C. H. in the presence of four or five hundred of his constituents, for the truth of which he appealed to all who were present on that occasion. A gentleman of high standing promptly responded, that he did say so, and that it could not be denied." Mr. C. proceeded, and said, on the next point there could be no denial, the gentleman was committed on paper. In a late publication he had asserted, that the pet bank system was the worst possible system, and complained that Mr. C. had called it his favourite. Mr. Calhoun then remarked, that if it was the worst possible, it was worse than a National Bank, or the Sub-treasury, and that it followed, that if brought to vote for the Sub-treasury in preference to the pet bank system, or be condemned by his own admission. Mr. C. said, thus far they concurred.—He said, they agreed also on another point, that the public money should not be used by the banks for the purpose of profit, or their benefit. He then asked, in what did they disagree, and said it consisted in the gentleman being in favour of the special deposit system, and he, Mr. C., in favour of the Constitutional Treasury. Mr. C. then stated what the special deposit system was, and what the Constitutional Treasury was, and concluded by saying, that if he should be able to prove that the special deposit system was in point of fact but a modification of the pet bank system—that it gave the banks to the full as much benefit from the public funds as the pet bank system, and that in every respect it was fully as bad, and in some much worse, it would follow of course that the gentleman would be bound to abandon it for the Constitutional Treasury, or stand condemned by his own admission. Here Mr. C. went into a comparison between the pet bank system as established by the act of 1836, and the special deposit system as defined by Gen. T. himself. We will not pretend to follow him in the argument. But he conclusively proved to our mind, and we believe that of every impartial man who understood the subject, that the two systems were identical in almost every respect and that one gave the use of the public funds to the banks as completely as the other, and also that in all the points of difference, the advantage was decidedly in favour of the pet bank system. He concluded by calling on the gentleman to abandon his scheme, or to refute his arguments if he could, which he held to be impossible, and said if he did not he would stand self-condemned.

Mr. Calhoun then said that so far as Gen. T. was concerned, he would close the argument. That he, Gen. T., had no right to utter a word until he could extricate himself from the dilemma in which he was placed. But Mr. C. proceeded and said that he felt it was due to the audience who had assembled with a view of forming an opinion upon the important subject under consideration, to answer some of the leading objections to the constitutional Treasury, and to state some of its principal advantages.

He began with the objection that it would lead to an exclusive metallic currency. He denied that such was the object, or such would be its consequences, which he very satisfactorily established, and concluded by showing, that so far from overthrowing the state banks, it was the only means of preventing them from running into excess, and being subject to similar convulsions to that which lately occurred, except the unconstitutional and dangerous measure of a National Bank.

Mr. C. then took up the next objection, that if the revenue were collected in gold and silver, it would transfer a vast amount of the precious metals from the south to the north, as more was collected than was spent with us in the south. He called it a shallow argument that none would use who understood the subject. That however collected, whether in gold or silver, or in bank notes, that which was not spent with ourselves must be paid for, either in the staple commodities of the south, or in gold or silver. This he said would be clearly illustrated by the manner of making payments at the treasury; which was this. If the government for instance, had more money in Charleston than it wanted there, and it was wanted to meet expenditures in New York, the practice is to give an order to the creditor in New York for the amount due him to be paid in Charleston.—This is usually passed into the hands of some merchant who deals in Charleston, who sends it to his agent there, with directions to remit the amount in specie, or to purchase our produce as may be most profitable to him. If the revenues be collected in bank notes, and he finds the shipment of specie would be most profitable, he draws it from the bank and sends it to his employer; but if it be more profitable, the amount whether collected in specie or notes, will be invested in produce. The result is, that however the revenue is collected, the north

are producers will always have choice, either to take specie or produce as may best suit his interest, which is alone consulted, and not ours. Mr. Calhoun said the only remedy was to equalize the expenditures or diminish the revenues. The latter he pronounced impracticable. The former had proved equally as thorough Congress. But our own noble and gallant state had achieved it by her own sovereign authority. The revenues had been already greatly reduced, and would under the compromise act, in a short time be brought down to the proper standard. The great point now is, to prevent the renewal of the tariff, and for that purpose the most efficacious measure that can be devised, would be the divorce of the government from the banks. He proved to demonstration, that without the divorce, the whole weight of the banking influence be thrown on the side of the tariff, and with the divorce, it would be thrown against it. That in the former case the renewal of tariff was certain, with all its oppressive consequences; and in the latter it would be effectually prevented. After noticing some other objections in a no less decisive manner, he proceeded to enumerate some of the prominent advantages that would result from the constitutional Treasury.

He stated, in the first place that the only alternative was between it and a bank of the United States. That no other effectual measure could be devised to prevent the whole banking system from falling into inextricable confusion. The former he said, was admitted to be free from all constitutional objections, while the latter is full of difficulties, and of the most dangerous character.

He repeated the immense advantages which would result by throwing the banking influence on the side of the tax payers, against the tax consumers, and the disasters which would befall the community and especially the south, if thrown into the opposite scale. But he mainly dwelt on it, as the only means of preserving the equality between citizen and citizen, and one portion of the community and another, which lay at the bottom of our free institutions, and of preventing the growth of a most odious money oligarchy that ever oppressed any country. Here he entered into an enquiry into the extent of the privileges and advantages conferred on the banking institutions, by their having the use of the public funds, and having their notes received in the dues of government which he showed to be far greater than any could at the first imagine, and much greater than the aristocratic privileges conferred on their favoured subjects, by most of the monarchies of Europe. He then proceeded to show that these advantages were entirely inconsistent with our free institutions, and must in the end utterly subvert them, if the unholy and illegitimate connection should be permitted to continue; which he traced to the great leader of the Federal party—Alexander Hamilton—and was brought about in direct defiance of law, which expressly ordered the public dues to be received in gold and silver only, and to be kept by officers regularly appointed for the purpose. He concluded by saying, he had now performed his duty, and it rested with those whom he addressed to decide on their course. If they wished to save the constitution, to prevent the renewal of the tariff, to preserve equality between citizen and citizen, and to prevent the growth of an oligarchy in the worst possible form, the most effectual way of doing it would be to support the constitutional Treasury.—But if they preferred the opposite—if they were indifferent about the constitution—if they desired the renewal of the tariff—if they were tired of equality and freedom for which their ancestors so nobly struggled—they could not more effectually put these down, than by opposing that most important measure.

Gen. Thompson followed and occupied much about the same time. His speech was in his best manner—dexterous and artful. But in our opinion and all we have heard expressed, he signally failed in meeting the argument. His speech merely consisted in repeating his old arguments. That the sub-treasury would overthrow the banks and introduce an exclusive metallic currency, but his proofs were as feeble as his assertions were strong. He dwelt also upon his favorite argument, that it would transfer all the gold and silver to the north, but without any satisfactory answer to Mr. C.'s argument on this point. He dwelt much upon the corruption of the public officers, of the numerous frauds that existed, which he attributed to the sub-treasury. He spoke of the falling off of the revenue, the embarrassment of the treasury, the vast expenditure of public money, the contraction of a public debt; all of which he attributed to the sub-treasury. In reply to a remark of Mr. C. that the sub-treasury, in spite of all the predictions to the contrary, had restored specie payments, and had done it in a shorter time and not with a fifth part of the pressure, that had followed when effected by the bank in 1817, he asserted that the sub-treasury, could not be the restoration, as it was not in existence, for the officers of the government had been receiving bank notes during the whole time. He also dwelt at length on the smallness of the importations during the last year, which he attributed to it, and stated with great confidence that it would effectually prohibit importations to any great amount, but without assigning any adequate reason. He also undertook to extricate himself from the difficulty in which he was placed by Mr. C. in reference to the special deposit. But here again he signally failed, and as we believe, even in the opinion of his friends. He dwelt upon what he considered the superior safety of the Banks as the depository of the public money, in reply to the argument of Mr. C. who maintained the opposite opinion. These are the principal topics upon which he touched.

Mr. Calhoun's reply was short and decisive.—He said the short space, to which he was limited, would not permit him to touch one half of the arguments advanced by the gentleman. That he would select such as he thought best deserving of notice, and that the audience must judge by the decisive character of his reply to them, of the soundness of all the rest. We shall notice but few of Mr. C.'s replies. Those we shall, were not more effective, than those we omit.

He began with the argument upon which Gen. T. seemed to place the greatest reliance—that the great falling off of the revenue was owing to the sub-treasury. Mr. C. said he would oppose the gentleman's himself. In the same breath, almost, he had asserted the existence and non-existence of the sub-treasury. When it suited his purpose to charge on the sub-treasury the deficiency of the revenue it was in full and effective operation, and in the very next moment, when it suited his purpose, to show that it had no agency in the restoration of specie payments, he denied that it was in existence at all. If it did not exist, how could it be charged with the falling off of the revenue? and if it did exist, what becomes of his argument against its being the cause of the restoration of specie payments? With this glaring instance of post-diction, he left the gentleman to extricate himself as he best could.

Mr. C. in reply to the assertion that Gen. Washington, and not Gen. Hamilton, was the author of the connection between government and bank, on the ground that he was President at the time that Gen. H. issued the treasury order, directing the reception of bank notes in the dues of government, said there was a strange inconsistency between the doctrines which he now advanced, and that which he and all of us who were opposed, held when the deposits were removed by Gen. Jackson. He turned out Mr. Duane, because he would not order the removal of the deposits, and put in Mr. Taney for that purpose, which was universally condemned by all who were opposed to the measure, as an unauthorized act. But now when it suits the purpose of the gentleman, he reverses the whole of this, and puts himself upon the opposite doctrine, that the President has rightful control of the Secretary.

Mr. C. replied with equal effect to Gen. Thompson's attempt to extricate himself in relation to his scheme of special deposits. He conclusively showed that in his attempt he had confounded general, and special deposits, and thereby had identified his scheme, in every particular, with the pet bank system, which he had condemned as the worst possible. The audience gave an attentive and profound hearing during the whole discussion, which was the more remarkable, as several heavy showers fell during the time.

From the Washington Chronicle, of 28th Sept. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

This distinguished statesman and friend of the Constitution, just as it is written, in winning golden opinions in the North. Every day brings us demonstrations of his rapidly increasing popularity in that portion of the Republic. To the numerous friends of Mr. Calhoun in the South, these favorable manifestations of public opinion must be most pleasing, because they add strength and durability to those chords of good feeling which bind our Republic together. On the strength of these chords, beyond a doubt, the stability of the Union mainly depends. We know that a certain class of politicians theorise ingeniously on the binding influences of railroads, canals, &c. These are all very well in their place, and we highly appreciate their utility; but what effect could they have in binding together sections of the Union when the people were alienated from each other? None at all. They are powerless for good under all such circumstances. This Union cannot be preserved by any such means. It must be bound together by chords far more potent than railroads and canals. Kind feeling among the people North and South furnish the only safe and abiding ligament; and we rejoice that it is increasing in strength.

Like all other great men who have chalked out a course to pursue at all events through good and evil report, Mr. Calhoun has had many serious difficulties to encounter. Attached to the Constitution as it is, he has ever had to contend with latitudinarian constructionists; and in order to sustain himself whilst advocating paramount objects and interests, has sometimes been compelled to yield minor ones. By some, these acts of lofty patriotism have been mistaken for verbiage of disposition, and hence Mr. Calhoun has often been accused of lacking singleness of purpose—stability of character. But it seems to us that his accusers are wide from the facts of his case. They too often mistake his motives, and hence view his actions through a false medium. No man keeps his eye more steadily fixed on the leading objects of his pursuit, and no man moves more directly towards them. But Mr. Calhoun is too clear-sighted and sagacious; too much of a friend to his country to permit himself to become the victim of obstinacy. He knows full well that minor objects must sometimes be yielded in order to obtain major ones, and when placed in this predicament he has not hesitated in his course. For this conduct his purblind opponents have brought against him railing accusations, and even charged him with lacking political honesty. But could they clearly see the motives which have at all times influenced the conduct of Mr. Calhoun, we have the charity to believe that they would not hesitate in withdrawing their charges. Time, we trust, will dispel the mists that now obscure the mental vision of all such persons, and will enable them to see the motives and actions of that sincere friend to his country in a clear point of view. In our opinion, judging from present appearances in every part of this widely extended Republic, that time will shortly arrive.

Fatal effects of Somnambulism.—Yesterday morning about five o'clock, a watchman found a man, undressed, lying senseless on the sidewalk, outside of Palm's hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Rensselaer streets. The watchman had him immediately conveyed to the watch house, where he died soon after he was brought in. He was recognised to be Mr. Joseph Bonfanti, who kept a fancy store in Broadway, and slept at Palm's. His lodging room was in the upper part of the house, he had gone to bed at his usual hour the night before.—There was no way for accounting for his being found on the sidewalk, except the supposition that he leaped or fell from his chamber window. He returned from Europe about ten days back, and has been ever since in a depressed state of mind, but exhibited no aberration of intellect. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death by falling from his window while in a state of somnambulism."—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A Curious Case.—A case of ordinary dimensions, was lately presented to a gentleman of Newcastle, England, which contained within it the following materials. Two inkstands, pens, penknife, ivory folder, lucifer matches, sealing wax, a wafer stamp, wax taper, several sheets of post letter paper and card paper, a complete and highly finished set of drawing instruments, ivory rule and scales, lead and hair pencils, India rubber, India ink, and a beautiful and well poised magnetic compass; the whole so arranged as to admit any instrument being used with facility!

Moderate Drinking.—"Dick!" says Sam Dinkens to an old crony whom he had not seen for some ten or fifteen years, "do you love whisky as well as you used to do?" "Why," says Sam, "I like the critter pretty well yet, but since I am getting a little in years, I can't stand it quite as well, for when you knowed me, I could drink a caution and never graze me, but now I can't take more than a couple of quarts, before it begins to fly into my head!"

What becomes of his argument against its being the cause of the restoration of specie payments? With this glaring instance of post-diction, he left the gentleman to extricate himself as he best could.

Mr. C. in reply to the assertion that Gen. Washington, and not Gen. Hamilton, was the author of the connection between government and bank, on the ground that he was President at the time that Gen. H. issued the treasury order, directing the reception of bank notes in the dues of government, said there was a strange inconsistency between the doctrines which he now advanced, and that which he and all of us who were opposed, held when the deposits were removed by Gen. Jackson. He turned out Mr. Duane, because he would not order the removal of the deposits, and put in Mr. Taney for that purpose, which was universally condemned by all who were opposed to the measure, as an unauthorized act. But now when it suits the purpose of the gentleman, he reverses the whole of this, and puts himself upon the opposite doctrine, that the President has rightful control of the Secretary.

Mr. C. replied with equal effect to Gen. Thompson's attempt to extricate himself in relation to his scheme of special deposits. He conclusively showed that in his attempt he had confounded general, and special deposits, and thereby had identified his scheme, in every particular, with the pet bank system, which he had condemned as the worst possible. The audience gave an attentive and profound hearing during the whole discussion, which was the more remarkable, as several heavy showers fell during the time.

From the Washington Chronicle, of 28th Sept. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

This distinguished statesman and friend of the Constitution, just as it is written, in winning golden opinions in the North. Every day brings us demonstrations of his rapidly increasing popularity in that portion of the Republic. To the numerous friends of Mr. Calhoun in the South, these favorable manifestations of public opinion must be most pleasing, because they add strength and durability to those chords of good feeling which bind our Republic together. On the strength of these chords, beyond a doubt, the stability of the Union mainly depends. We know that a certain class of politicians theorise ingeniously on the binding influences of railroads, canals, &c. These are all very well in their place, and we highly appreciate their utility; but what effect could they have in binding together sections of the Union when the people were alienated from each other? None at all. They are powerless for good under all such circumstances. This Union cannot be preserved by any such means. It must be bound together by chords far more potent than railroads and canals. Kind feeling among the people North and South furnish the only safe and abiding ligament; and we rejoice that it is increasing in strength.

Like all other great men who have chalked out a course to pursue at all events through good and evil report, Mr. Calhoun has had many serious difficulties to encounter. Attached to the Constitution as it is, he has ever had to contend with latitudinarian constructionists; and in order to sustain himself whilst advocating paramount objects and interests, has sometimes been compelled to yield minor ones. By some, these acts of lofty patriotism have been mistaken for verbiage of disposition, and hence Mr. Calhoun has often been accused of lacking singleness of purpose—stability of character. But it seems to us that his accusers are wide from the facts of his case. They too often mistake his motives, and hence view his actions through a false medium. No man keeps his eye more steadily fixed on the leading objects of his pursuit, and no man moves more directly towards them. But Mr. Calhoun is too clear-sighted and sagacious; too much of a friend to his country to permit himself to become the victim of obstinacy. He knows full well that minor objects must sometimes be yielded in order to obtain major ones, and when placed in this predicament he has not hesitated in his course. For this conduct his purblind opponents have brought against him railing accusations, and even charged him with lacking political honesty. But could they clearly see the motives which have at all times influenced the conduct of Mr. Calhoun, we have the charity to believe that they would not hesitate in withdrawing their charges. Time, we trust, will dispel the mists that now obscure the mental vision of all such persons, and will enable them to see the motives and actions of that sincere friend to his country in a clear point of view. In our opinion, judging from present appearances in every part of this widely extended Republic, that time will shortly arrive.

Fatal effects of Somnambulism.—Yesterday morning about five o'clock, a watchman found a man, undressed, lying senseless on the sidewalk, outside of Palm's hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Rensselaer streets. The watchman had him immediately conveyed to the watch house, where he died soon after he was brought in. He was recognised to be Mr. Joseph Bonfanti, who kept a fancy store in Broadway, and slept at Palm's. His lodging room was in the upper part of the house, he had gone to bed at his usual hour the night before.—There was no way for accounting for his being found on the sidewalk, except the supposition that he leaped or fell from his chamber window. He returned from Europe about ten days back, and has been ever since in a depressed state of mind, but exhibited no aberration of intellect. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death by falling from his window while in a state of somnambulism."—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A Curious Case.—A case of ordinary dimensions, was lately presented to a gentleman of Newcastle, England, which contained within it the following materials. Two inkstands, pens, penknife, ivory folder, lucifer matches, sealing wax, a wafer stamp, wax taper, several sheets of post letter paper and card paper, a complete and highly finished set of drawing instruments, ivory rule and scales, lead and hair pencils, India rubber, India ink, and a beautiful and well poised magnetic compass; the whole so arranged as to admit any instrument being used with facility!

Moderate Drinking.—"Dick!" says Sam Dinkens to an old crony whom he had not seen for some ten or fifteen years, "do you love whisky as well as you used to do?" "Why," says Sam, "I like the critter pretty well yet, but since I am getting a little in years, I can't stand it quite as well, for when you knowed me, I could drink a caution and never graze me, but now I can't take more than a couple of quarts, before it begins to fly into my head!"

What becomes of his argument against its being the cause of the restoration of specie payments? With this glaring instance of post-diction, he left the gentleman to extricate himself as he best could.

Mr. C. in reply to the assertion that Gen. Washington, and not Gen. Hamilton, was the author of the connection between government and bank, on the ground that he was President at the time that Gen. H. issued the treasury order, directing the reception of bank notes in the dues of government, said there was a strange inconsistency between the doctrines which he now advanced, and that which he and all of us who were opposed, held when the deposits were removed by Gen. Jackson. He turned out Mr. Duane, because he would not order the removal of the deposits, and put in Mr. Taney for that purpose, which was universally condemned by all who were opposed to the measure, as an unauthorized act. But now when it suits the purpose of the gentleman, he reverses the whole of this, and puts himself upon the opposite doctrine, that the President has rightful control of the Secretary.

Mr. C. replied with equal effect to Gen. Thompson's attempt to extricate himself in relation to his scheme of special deposits. He conclusively showed that in his attempt he had confounded general, and special deposits, and thereby had identified his scheme, in every particular, with the pet bank system, which he had condemned as the worst possible. The audience gave an attentive and profound hearing during the whole discussion, which was the more remarkable, as several heavy showers fell during the time.

From the Washington Chronicle, of 28th Sept. JOHN C. CALHOUN.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1850.

The Law passed at the last Session of Congress for the regulation of steam-boats, and their navigation, has already begun to produce some effects,—it is mentioned in the Western Carolinian that a number of boats are now at Charleston, undergoing such repairs in their machinery as to enable them to come up to the standard required by the Law—and withstand the scrutiny of Commissioners.

The Union Bank of Mississippi, capital of a half millions, has just gone into operation, and commenced discounting on the 27th ult.

We have the satisfaction of learning from Extra of the Knoxville "Register," that the disease which has been decimating that State, its ravages, has been checked;—the Editor says that the late rains which they have had, has actually arrested its progress.

The Mormons in Missouri have been causing such disturbances as seem likely to lead to a pretty serious little war,—the inhabitants of several counties have joined together with the determination of exterminating them.

JOHN B. HENDERSON, who was indicted on charge of having forged Treasury notes, has been found guilty by the criminal court of W. C. sentenced to pay fifty dollars fine, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary at hard labor for two years.

It is stated in a late Mississippi paper, that a slide in the bank of the River has lately taken place in the flourishing city of Vicksburg, and the encroachments of the current on that side, the account represents the cracking of the soil, to have extended as far up as the street above landing, 30 or 40 yards from the river bank, running parallel with the river southwardly for a quarter of a mile, commencing at the foot of the street,—in some places it has sunk, damaged several valuable houses, and racking the foundations of others,—if it continues to progress, as is intimated, the damage sustained will be very extensive.

In the midst of the evils of the times, it is one fact in the existence of which, the American people have reason to rejoice, it is that they are free of a National debt, a grievous burden, which all the countries of Europe are in a greater or less degree groaning.—In England the portion of the burden of taxation imposed on the people, is to pay the bare interest of her debt, she were freed from this heavy weight, her state of prosperity would be unparalleled by that of any nation on the Globe.

The United States is now clear of this great national evil, and it rests with the people to discharge their sovereign capacity upon such measures as shall tend to perpetuate the happy exemption.

We have arrived at such a position, that a start may be made in the regulation of some important points in our system of Government, we have the experience of our own Republic, as well as that of other governments, to warn us of our errors in the past, and to suggest plans for the future;—this experience has gone to confirm the great wisdom of that system instituted by our fathers, and to demonstrate the necessity of adhering to it closely, as the best which the wit of man has ever devised; it would have been well for us had we never deviated from its rules as laid down in the Constitution,—as it is, we have only to follow the dictate of wisdom, in retracing our wanderings, and profiting by the lessons taught.

So long as we are unembarrassed with debt, there will be little danger of an increase in taxation, as there will be no pretext for imposing such an amount of revenue only, being required, as will be sufficient for an economical administration of the Government, but let the country be involved in debt, and it will furnish a plea for imposing more taxes, a plea for again increasing the onerous tariff. And the people will find it no easy matter to restrain their representatives from involving the country in debt. There are several classes of men at the North, and some at the South who wish nothing more;—they are strongly in favor of a National debt for the very reason that they deprecate it, because it will inevitably lead to the favorite scheme of a high protective tariff, taxation, and large revenue, with profuse expenditures in the General Government,—thereby increasing the burdens of the people, and adding to the patronage, and power of the Executive, to the entire subversion of State-rights,—and the establishment of a consolidated federal government.

The prevention of an evil is always better than any remedy can be, after it is incurred, and therefore behooves the people, to make such expression of their will as cannot be mistaken, and then declare through their representatives, that they are in favor of economy in all the branches of Government,—and of a strict adherence to the latter of the Constitution, in opposition to any latitudinarian constructions, which would introduce measures of expediency, or such as would favor one section of the Union, at the expense of another. The Constitution is plain, and not easily misconstrued,—if it is a wise and good one, it ought

to be strictly adhered, any deviation from the path which is pursued, is a violation of the sacred character, and a departure from our term of free Government.

The Bank of Mobile, commenced the 1st this month releasing in specie their bills under the denomination of five dollars, after the 1st Nov. they will redeem their five dollar notes.

It is stated in the N. O. True American, that such information has been received as justifies the belief that Mexico will soon recognize the independence of Texas.

In consequence of the condemnation and censure of some of the official acts of LORD DUNHAM by the British Parliament, and the passage of a bill limiting, and defining his powers, his Lordship has expressed his determination to resign, and return forthwith to England.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—We have received the October number of this interesting Magazine. The first admirable article, Memoir on Slavery, by Judge Harper, is an old acquaintance; the next, "Odds and Ends," is an amusing piece, containing many good and true things. The whole contents will be found below. The September No. of this work failed to reach us, having gone, perhaps, on an "exploring expedition."

CONTENTS OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, NO. X.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.
1. Memoir on Slavery, read before the "South Carolina Society for the Advancement of Learning," in Columbia, by Judge Harper—Originally published in the Southern Literary Journal—Revised and corrected by the author for the "Messenger." 2. Odds and Ends—A collection of the Old and New Times—By Oliver Blacklock. 3. Letter from Malta, to the Editor of the Messenger—Departure from Valletta; Citta Vecchia; Regency; Caisson; St. Paul's Cave; Statute of St. George; Head of St. John; Anecdotes of Bonaparte; Turkish history; Bonaparte; Zamos; the Grand Master D'Aubigny; The Copy-Book, No. IV. My Cousin Bob; Turkey; Old Danmore; Genealogy; Harwood; A. Warwick, by C. C. Cress, of Petersburg, Virginia—(To be continued.) 5. Remarks on the Essay entitled "Washington and the Patriot Army," published in the August No. of the S. L. Messenger, relative to the clothing of the Washington with the Imperial Purple, by the Army—By the Biographer of Judge Chase. 6. A Review of the new work (with extracts), entitled, "Notes on the Western States," containing Descriptive Sketches of their Soil, Climate, Resources, and Scenery; by James Hall, author of "Border Lines," &c. 7. Biographical Notices of Living American Poets and Novelists: No. 1. George P. Morris Esq., of New York, with extracts from his prose and poetical writings, embracing The Little Frenchman; Woman; Lines after the Manner of the Olden Time; Rabelais; A Southern Refrain; Anecdotes; Hymn; Starlight Recollections; Rhyme and Rime; The Miniature; The Refrain; Indian poem; Lines to a Poet; What was it Meant; Placid's address, &c. &c. 8. The World—An extract, from the Columbian (Ohio) Hesperian.

ORIGINAL POETRY.
A Line to the Memory of Mrs. Anne G. Davis, of Nashville, Tennessee—By Miss E. A. Dupuy. 10. The Southern Cemetery—By Mrs. L. H. Simpson. 11. The Tenant of the Spring—A Legend of the White Sulphur Springs, during the last season, at the request of a Lady, who wondered why so celebrated a region had not produced a romance. 12. The Bachelor of Arts in his Marriage—By a Brother A. B. Camden Esq. N. C. 13. The Widow's Soliloquy—By S. 14. The Evening Primrose—By C. P. C. 15. The Dying Child—By C. M. F. Deane. 16. Lines to the Memory of Mrs. Margaret Ann White, who died in Richmond, Va., December 11, 1837, aged forty-three years—By Eliza, of Maine.

THE FARMER'S REGISTER.—The October number of this Journal has reached us with its accustomed punctuality, containing, as usual, a variety of valuable, and interesting agricultural matter, the Table of Contents is subjoined.

CONTENTS OF FARMER'S REGISTER, NO. 7.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.
Summary remarks on the silk culture of the United States; Wolves in Fauquier; Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Nottingham and America; Large leaves of the native mulberry (morus rubra); On the sugar and cotton regions of the U. S.; Memoranda of liming—Proposed "regulative premium;" Seedling Canton mulberry trees; Silk culture and mulberry reclamation; Treatise on the Culture of silk, No. 1. On the morus multicaulis; Structures and remarks upon former articles; Profit from silkworms—The drought—See-ore; Coultering—Improvement of land and health; Cultivation of middle South Carolina—Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston railroad and bank; The drought—The Green Spring lands of Louisiana county; Season and state of crops in August, (published from supplement to last No.); Private correspondence—Season and state of crops in September; Latest report of the mulberry trade and mania; On the seedlings of Chinese and other mulberries; Monthly Commercial report; Editorial notices;

SELECTIONS.
Materials for manure; Swine; Natural history of the mulberry; The American manner of moving houses; Heliothrips in sheep; Practical effects of draining; Selection of seed wheat; Curing clover hay; Taking honey without destroying the bees; Estimation of the farmer's profession; Swamp; Cattle—Devonshire; Steam power; On feeding with leaves to silk-worms; Milk from cows and on distillery stills; Silk culture; Geology and geography of New York; Agriculture of Tuscany; Pumpkin pie; Remarks and inquiries on the effects of marl; Answer to the foregoing inquiries; Grease for wheeling; Report of survey (for canal) from the Diamond swamp canal to Winaway; Important to silk-growers; Smoke-burner; Bridge across James river, on the Richmond and Petersburg railway; Breeding of bears; Deep ploughing—Treading in seed—Eatable prize animals; Warm; On the frozen soil of Siberia; Milk cows; Destructive insects; "Bulldozing" not a sure substitute for paying; Renewing old hand-saws; Profit of deer and as manure; Sharpening hoes; Culture of rhubarb; Root culture; Squashes turning to pumpkins; The young tree; The peach tree; Culture of onions; Fowl and poisonous earthen ware; Difference of planting corn in rows, and on stubble land; Carrot field culture; Use of instructions regarding the milking of cows; Broken limbs of animals.

MARRIED.
In Davis County, on the 23rd ult., by Samuel Fenn, Esq., Mr. JULIUS BULLBAUGH to Miss BETTY POTTS—all in favor of a Railroad from Fayetteville, to some point on the Yadkin river above the Narrows. [Communicated.]

DIED.
In La Grange, Tenn., Col. EDWARD CRESS, formerly of this Town, was a gentleman highly respected by all who knew him, and has left a family, and large circle of friends to mourn his untimely death.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The annual Commencement of Princeton College, N. J., was celebrated on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Graduates 75. This is the largest class that ever graduated at Princeton. The degree of A. M. was conferred on 34 alumni, and honorary on the Rev. John McMillen, Kirkcubright, Scotland, Roderick Allen, Newark, N. J., and on Samuel M. Whann, Maryland.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Henry Ruffner, President of Washington College, Va., Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, of Richmond, Va., Rev. J. J. Merle d'Aubigny, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Seminary, Geneva, and the Rev. J. J. Grandpierre, Rector of the Missionary Seminary, Paris.

An address was delivered on Tuesday afternoon, before the American Whig Society, by Col. J. W. Scott, of New Brunswick; and on Wednesday, after the exercises of the graduating class, by the Hon. John McDowell, of Lexington, Va.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Oct. 4.

Turks Island.—We learn from Capt. Hagate, of the brig Only Son, arrived yesterday from Turks Island, that on the evening of the 5th and morning of the 6th ultimo, Run Key was visited by a severe hurricane, which blew down a number of houses, drove two sloops bound to Nassau to sea, which had not again been heard of—killed three people on shore, and injured a number of others. Upwards of 100,000 bushels of salt were destroyed. There are still upwards of 30,000 or 40,000 bushels remaining.

The Mormons.—The citizens of Daviess and Howard counties, Missouri, had raised a force with which they intended to make an attack on the Mormons on the 16th ult. The Mormons are said to number 1500 to 2000 fighting men, and were daily expecting reinforcements from their friends in Canada. Their depredations are so outrageous as to be no longer bearable, and the inhabitants had made preparations deemed sufficient to exterminate them entirely.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, September 13, 1838.	
Beacon, ... 12 1/2	Molasses, ... 55 a 60
Brandy, apple, ... 65 a 70	Nails, ... 9 a 10
(cane) peach, ... 85 a 90	Oats, ... 25 a 30
Butter, ... 10 a 12 1/2	Pork, ... 600 a 700
Cotton, in seed, ... 2 1/2	Sugar, brown, ... 11 a 12
clean, ... 7 a 8	loaf, ... 18 a 20
Coffee, ... 15 a 18	Salt, ... 150
Corn, ... 35 a 40	Tallow, ... 10 a 12 1/2
Feathers, ... 35 a 37 1/2	Tobacco, ... 8 a 20
Flour, ... 500 a 700	Wheat, (bushel), 100 a 1000
Flaxseed, ... 75	Whiskey, ... 45 a 50
Linseed Oil, pr. gal. 12 1/2	Eggs pr. doz. 7 a 8

HEAD QUARTERS, Salisbury, N. C.

Attention!

OF THE 64th REGIMENT.
PARADE at the Courthouse in the Town of Salisbury, on Tuesday the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with side arms for Drill, and Wednesday the 24th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective companies, equipped as the Law directs, for inspection and review by the Brigadier General. Captains will make their returns on the day of Drill.

By order
J. M. BROWN, Adj't.
Salisbury, October 11, 1838. 2t

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the Subscriber, in Salisbury, on Saturday the 6th instant, a sorrel horse, with saddle and bridle, the horse was two years old last Spring, his mane inclining to lie on the left side, marks not recollected, he is nearly or about 15 hands high. Any person delivering him, or giving information that may lead to his recovery, shall be liberally rewarded by the Subscriber, living 3 miles North-west of Salisbury.

JEHU POSTER.
October 11th, 1838.

Notice.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 23rd of November next, under decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, a TRACT OF LAND, belonging to the Heirs at Law of John Walton, dec'd., containing 280 acres, adjoining the lands of William E. Powe and others, on Crane Creek; subject to the widows Dower. A credit of twelve months will be allowed, and bond with good security for the purchase money, required on the day of sale. SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. m. z.
October 11th, 1838. 56: 6t

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C.
Abraham Cameron, Alexander R. Craver, Lewis Craver, John Carrick, Robert Cox, Christian Disler, Henry Pludder, Joseph Gordon, Lewis Graves, Thomas Hentley, John Hage, Sen., Miss Sarah Hunt, William Jarrett, Daniel Lacey, John Lemah, Noah Livingston, William McGuire, William McCoy or Mrs. Dicy Kelly, N. B. Pratt, David Panter, Tignor Pleasant, Adam Rider, W. N. Spears, Jacob Shoaf, James Sullivan, Philip Snider, Thomas Tomlinson, James Tompkins, Daniel Wood, Cyrus J. Wheeler, Miss Sarah Williams, Frederick Yountz. M. ROUSAVILLE, P. M.
October 1, 1838. 3t

Boot & Shoe Making.

THE Subscribers have recommended the above business at their Tan Yard, immediately opposite the old Jail, having employed good workmen, with materials of the first quality, hereby inform their friends and the public in general, that they are enabled to furnish the best kind of work at the shortest notice. They have on hand a quantity of ready made Boots and Shoes. Negro Shoes of a superior quality, cheap, by the quantity. They have also for sale, leather of every description. BROWN & CHAMBERS.
October 11, 1838. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE A. MONROE, deceased, either by Note or book account, are requested to call and pay the same without delay, and all those to whom the said George Monroe, dec'd., was indebted, are requested to present their account within the time prescribed by Law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar against their recovery. JAMES OWENS, Admr.
Sept. 20, 1838. 3t

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

WE would inform our friends in public business, that we have just completed the Printing of a large and splendid Stock of BLANKS, of almost every description. [See hand bill.]

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at public sale at his residence, on the main road leading from Brown's Ferry, to Salem, on Monday the 15th October next, four or five hundred bushels Corn, sixty head Hogs, Cows, and Calves, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, together with many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale. JOHN SMITH.
September 20, 1838.

SALISBURY RACES.



THE Yadkin and Catawba Association Races, will begin at Salisbury, N. C., on Tuesday, the 9th of November next, when the following purses will be run for.

First day.—A Post Stake 2 years old, one mile out, subscription: \$50.00. To close the day previous to the Race.
On the same day 8 year olds, mile heats, subscription: \$100.00. To close the day previous to the Race.
2d day.—Two mile heats. Purse: \$200.00
3d day.—Mile heats. Purse: \$150.00.
4th day.—Post 3, in 5 mile heats. Purse: \$100.00. And the entrance money of the previous days added.
BY THE PROPRIETORS.
Salisbury, Sept. 13th, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has engaged for upwards of ten years in the improved plan of BUSHING MILLS, and other Machinery when worn, or heated. By his method, Irons of either upright, or horizontal Gudgeons, as also the bush for the Spindle and Ink, run much lighter and steadier than those on the old plan. The great trouble of wedging and repairing the Spindle, Cranks, and Gudgeons are saved when run on, or in these Bushes and Inks.

Any person wishing to procure machinery of this kind can be supplied by making application to the Subscriber by letter, at Mocksville, Davis county, N. C. L. M. GILBERT.

September 20, 1838.

THE Subscriber would refer any one wishing information on the subject, to Dr. Austin, one of the Editors of the "Carolinian."

CIRCULAR.

The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goethe of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

GOETHE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

A medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe, a medicine, which is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE-FOLD power, a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system, a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INEVITABLE GRAVE.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one-third six dollars* (\$3.50) per HALF OUNCE.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND OUTLERY.

JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very Fine Assortment of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.

Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.
Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837. 1t

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, one hundred acres of LAND, lying East of the Yadkin river, between Stokes' ferry and Burage's Mills, in the County of Montgomery. Attached to it is one of the finest mill seats in the State. During the late dry spell and low water, there was a sufficient quantity of water to drive two or three set of mills, or 1,000 Spindles.

Wind Hill, N. C., Oct. 4, 1838. 3t

TO RENT.

THE House and Lot situated on Main street, between the residence of Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Fisher, will be rented until the 1st January next. For terms apply at this office. 1t

Goethe's Matchless Sanative.

The above medicine is for sale at the Post-Office, Cotton Grove, Davidson County.

By JAS. WISEMAN, Agent.

OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton screws, old millgearing, old pots, vessels, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound.

CRESS & BOGER.
Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. 1t

NOTICE.

I will make application to the next Legislature for an Act to incorporate a manufacturing company by the name of the Yadkin Manufacturing Company, or by some other name.

CHARLES FISHER.
September 6, 1838. 1t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will apply to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for an Act to charter a Bridge over the South Yadkin river, near Hall's mill.

JOSEPH HALL.
Sept. 26, 1838. 1t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next General Assembly, to abolish Juries of the County Court of Rowan.

JACOB HOLDSHOUSER,
J. GOODMAN,
DAVID FRALEY.
September 20, 1838. 1t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THREE years ago this publication was first called into existence by a colored man, who calls himself WALKEN GUADALUPE. He says he is a free man, a Spaniard by birth, and that he was born and raised in Manila; that he left Manila while young; that he went on board an American Man-of-war, the Baltimore from Boston, commanded by Capt. Charles Taylor, as a cabin boy, that he made several voyages in the Baltimore, that the vessel was ultimately sold in England; that Capt. Taylor then purchased or chartered a brig, in which he came to America. That he was afterwards employed in different vessels engaged in the coasting trade; that at length he left that employment and made his way through the country, from Philadelphia, to Tennessee, and from Tennessee to this place.

Such is his narrative as well as I can understand him. He speaks or pronounces the English language badly, particularly comes with which he is not familiar. He is an uncommonly small man, being barely four feet, 10 inches high. He is of a very dark copper color, with fine dark hair, except that which has become grey. He appears to be between 40 and 50 years of age. His cheek-bones are wide and his face rather short, his teeth are somewhat long, large, and sound. He is uncommonly peaceable, quiet, and orderly in his disposition. For the last two years, he has been most of his time, in my employment as a common laborer. He is destitute of education, but appears to be possessed of good natural sense. It may be, that he is a slave. It is therefore, that I make this publication.

The Richmond Enquirer, Nashville Banner, and Milledgeville Journal, will please insert this three times once a week, and forward their respective accounts to the subscriber, for payment, together with a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

WM. ANDERSON, P. M.
Silver Glade, Anderson Dist. S. C.; June 17, 1838. 14-2t

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the town of Columbia, S. C., a new Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

BY A. H. FLEMINGTON.

Encouraged and stimulated by the kind and flattering solicitations of political friends and an all-absorbing interest in the great question of the day, the undersigned (formerly editor of the Augusta Chronicle), proposes to publish a new paper, in Columbia, and respectfully submits to the consideration of the public, the principles and opinions by which it will be governed.

Firmly convinced that the future liberty, happiness, independence and prosperity of the Southern States, and indeed of the whole Confederacy, are vitally involved in the momentous question now pending, between a gigantic National Bank, and the constitutional currency of the country, the main object of the South Carolinian will be to discuss that question freely and thoroughly; throw all its lights fairly and fully before the people; and show them that a National Bank is utterly unconstitutional and expedient, and violently inimical to free trade and industry, the liberties of the country, and especially the trade, commerce, and prosperity of the Southern States—that their direct import and export trade, once so flourishing, and conducive to their general wealth and prosperity, was destroyed by the overwhelming power and influence of its capital, aided by the immense credit and resources of the Government, and a kindred system of partial and unconstitutional legislation—that an employment of the State Banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, in any shape, must be even more dangerous and corrupting than a National one, and necessarily productive of the same effects on our Southern commerce, since the great credit and resources of the Government would necessarily be absorbed and monopolized by the Northern Banks, and defy all chance of fair competition on the part of the Southern ones, or Southern merchants—and that the only effectual and permanent remedy for these evils, and the commercial embarrassments and distresses of the country, is an entire Divorce of the Government from all Banks, State or Federal, and return to the true constitutional currency and system, now termed "the Sub-Treasury System," as evidently designed by the framers of the Constitution, and first in operation after its adoption; till the combined power of the Federal party, and Bank wealth and aristocracy of the country, triumphed over the wise and salutary provisions of that sacred instrument, and the great rights and interests of the people it was framed to protect—that this system is not an "experiment," but an old and safe method, successfully practiced for centuries, by the most enlightened and civilized nations of the earth, till the rapidly growing power of the Banks, (then as "experiment") enabled them to draw within their control, and wield to their own individual profit, the immense credit and finances of Government—that, so far from increasing the power and patronage of the President, it cannot fail, under any rational or probable organization of the details, to decrease them, to a very great extent; and while the future interest and character of its advocates in Congress are deeply involved in rendering those details as perfect as practicable, and the whole system as safe, efficient, and salutary as human wisdom and foresight can devise, the continual and entire power over it on the part of Congress, and the people, (so wholly unlike an arbitrarily independent National Bank,) would always afford the opportunity of rectifying whatever might be found erroneous, and improving upon all that should be beneficial—yes, even of abolishing the whole, if it should disappoint the expectations of the country; thus happily and properly keeping the great money-power of the Government, in the hands of the people and their representatives, instead of madly and unnecessarily surrendering it into the hands of a few irresponsible private individuals, to be directed, wholly beyond all popular or legislative control, according to their own selfish money-making and power-seeking interests—that instead of deranging the currency, it will of all things render it settled and stable, and secure from future "experiments," since it will separate it and its commercial relations from politics, and deprive future Presidents of all power of interference with it; while, from that deeply-rooted hostility to a National Bank, which is co-extensive with the Republican party of the Confederacy, and commencing with the existence of the present Government, must continue, in all probability, to its end, there can be no hope of any organization of the currency, by such a Bank, but what must be greatly deranged and broken up, as at present, whenever the period of its dissolution arrives; to say nothing of its being always necessarily dependent on the fortunes and speculations of private individuals—that the Sub-Treasury system does not aim at the establishment of "an exclusive metallic currency," but one of only about ten millions of gold and silver, to about four hundred millions of Bank paper, since the receipts and disbursements of the Government will require only about the former sum, while the Bank paper in circulation amounts fully to the latter, and probably near one-fourth more—that it will effectually restrain the alarming and ruinous tendency of the Banks to over-issue; constrain them to keep their paper up to the standard value of the specie currency; insure their immense influence everywhere, in behalf of low Tariff duties, a limited revenue, and economy in the expenses of the Government; and thereby completely settle the Tariff and other distracting sectional questions, and promote the harmony and perpetuity of the Union—that the principles of this system have formed an essential portion of those of the Republican or State Rights Party, from the adoption of the Constitution, to the present time—and that the present Northern "Whig" party, which is now laboring for the establishment of a gigantic and overshadowing National Bank, is nothing more than the old Federal party, under a new name; that party which has always struggled against the rights, welfare, and principles of the South, and is now a plain and odious combination of Bankers, Tariffites, National Internal Improvement

men, Union-baiters, Colonizationists, and Abolitionists—every thing that is calculated to excite sectional feelings, and party of the moment.

Considering the enormous amount of money now in circulation, or directed to be issued, in the form of Bank paper, or Dividend of Bank stock, or otherwise, it is quite certain, that the South Carolinian will cordially set on its support, with all who advocate it, and oppose all who oppose it—wholly forgetful of all past differences on settled questions, and ready to extend the warm right hand of fellowship to all who accord with it—conscientiously believing "this great measure of deliverance and liberty," in all its immensely wide and vitally important political and social relations to be the commencement of one of the greatest and noblest, and ultimately most triumphant, peaceful struggles for the great principles of human liberty and happiness, that the world has ever known. Carolina, with her accustomed cheerful devotion to liberty, has thrown herself into the front rank of the contest; and here, principally, must it first be waged. The spread of this idea that there will be fixed upon her with the deepest interest. Much, very much—almost everything—must depend upon the insensible courage and virtue, disinterestedness and patriotism, of her gallant people; for no other means are equal, or will be, to distract and divide them, and allure them from their true and tried faith. Success, by a resident of this State, though infinitely a national and enthusiastic condition, in her struggles for Southern interests and principles, the undivided loyalty with him the highest regard for, and confidence in her character people, but none of the personal feelings and hostilities which have unhappily marked the greatest differences between old political friends; and his disinterested object, next to the success of the great cause in which he is engaged, will be to soothe their animosity, and encourage forgetfulness of all personal feelings or considerations, in ardent devotion to the great principles involved—trusting that our respected friends of the past will again become associates at some early period of the future, and earnestly striving to guard against those disgusting and degrading personal contests and parties, from the deep disgrace and curse of which, this State has, heretofore, been so peculiarly, happily, and honorably exempt.

Fully concurring and co-operating with the Carolina people, heretofore, in the noble, dignified, and self-respectful avowal they have manifested toward engaging in any partisan contest for the Presidency, the editor will spare no pains to inculcate the propriety of pursuing a similar course hereafter. Duty to his principles, however, will constrain him to determine to uncompromisingly oppose the pretensions of one of the present candidates, however he may be disposed to avoid all advocacy of the other. He cannot but look upon Mr. Clay, both in his principles and practice, now, and ever since his abandonment of the Republican party in 1816, as the most deadly, dangerous, and successful enemy of the South, and the true interests of the whole Confederacy, that either have ever known. At the head of the old Federal party—an open and avowed Bankite, Tariffite, Colonizationist, and advocate of the Proclamation and Force-bill—and now too plainly associated with the infamous opinions and principles of the Abolitionists—his elevation, as a slave-holder, and from a slave State, to the Executive chair of the Confederacy, would be one of the most deadly and destructive blows of the South, and the stability of the Union, that could possibly be inflicted upon them from any quarter. Between him and his present opponent, or opponents, as they may be, the South Carolinian could not hesitate to choose for a subject; and if the latter, and his principles and measures to which they are openly and thoroughly pledged, in the late extraordinary and extraordinary "election" of their Congressional Representatives, it will be far from desiring, that he should have an other opponent, even if the present one were to withdraw. As it respectfully, however, that all this is qualified by important "ifs," and the time, and only true course of the Southern States and people—no matter who may be a candidate—is to deal with all men according to their measures—keep the control of their own interests, principles, and dominion, in their own hands—stand aloof from all personal contests, or entangling alliances—and become the partisans of no man.

In other respects, it will anxiously and unequivocally advocate, the doctrines of the Republican and State Rights school, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions—General Education, public order, virtue, and morality—the Union of the States, as established by the Constitution, for the strengthening and securing, not destroying or weakening, of the institutions, liberties, rights, interests, and independence, of the several States—and our inestimable domestic institutions, as decidedly a blessing, both to the master and the slave, and forming, in connection with our political union, a combination, the wisest and best, for the promotion of public liberty, order, virtue, and morality, that the world has ever manifested.

It will determinedly oppose all intrigues, dissensions, or indirection in politics, and advocate and encourage rigid honesty, as always the best policy—it will fearlessly uphold the right, even though in opposition to opinion, and oppose the wrong, though in political or personal friends—will be governed by "principles not men"—principles being always its object, and men the means—and zealously advocates and support all who support its principles, and oppose all who oppose them, no matter who—who will desire and encourage the friendly aid of all, but submit to the dictation of none, and hold its columns always open, freely and cordially, to those who differ from it—and, relying on a just appreciation of its motives and intentions, will fearlessly and unhesitatingly declare its honest opinions, however unpopular, on all proper subjects of discussion, and fairly lay before its readers the arguments used against them—holding no preference or regard for its own opinions, but all the honest conviction that they are correct, and being always ready to submit them to the fullest scrutiny, and abandon and oppose them as freely as those of others, when proved to be erroneous. In short, it will be, shall be, a Free Press, thoroughly and unequivocally, but yet rationally and temperately; and (in all that an earnest and sincere desire and effort may be allowed to triumph over human weakness,) as far removed from licentiousness, on the one hand, as a timid or selfish time-serving subserviency on the other.

If this is promising much, it is not without a deliberate and conscientious determination to perform it, come what may; nor is it more than heretofore performed, as he feels assured his former readers will readily admit; and as he has had every reason to be satisfied with the results of such a course, heretofore, he will scarcely be likely to deviate from it hereafter. Fully conscious of his humble capacity, and making no pretensions to talents or literary acquirements, he will spare no efforts, hereafter, as heretofore, to make amends, as far as possible, in his own plain, blunt way, by untiring industry, application, zeal, and perseverance, and unflinching faith in God and a good cause, for the want of abilities more enlarged and powerful, and talents of a higher and brighter order. His undivided attention will be devoted to the paper, and nothing will be wanting, that his utmost capacity, mental, physical, or pecuniary, may effect, to make it all that he may humbly hope for it himself, or that may reasonably be expected from it by its friends.

TERMS.

THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN will be published Semi-weekly and Weekly, on such days as may be found most suitable to the Mail—(with entire new type, and on paper of large Imperial size (very nearly as large as the Charleston Mercury or Courier) and of the best quality—at Three Dollars per annum, Weekly, in advance, or Four Dollars at the expiration of the year—and Five Dollars per annum, Semi-weekly, in advance, or Six Dollars at the end of the year.

The publication will commence as early as the new materials can be procured from the North. Persons disposed to subscribe, who do not meet with subscription papers in the neighborhood, will please forward their names by mail to Columbia; and those kindly disposed to aid in procuring subscribers, will please write him to that effect, and he will send the Subscription papers.

A. H. FLEMINGTON.

Columbia, S. C. August 1, 1838.

RECAP

[BY W. B. GALLAGHER]

A silent instrument—whereon the wind
Hath long forgot to play.

Yet still there whispers the small voice within
Heard thro' Gain's silence, and o'er Glory's din
Whatever creed be taught or land be trod,
Man's conscience is the oracle of God!

BYRON

"See your damn note, sare—I am revenge,—I
revenge,—I am by Gar, revenge."

September 27, 1838. tml

Jamestown, N.C., June, 1898.

of which they can be had at the N. York wholesale price

JOHN SHERWOOD.
Jamestown, N.C., June, 1898.